#### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. BIJOU THEATRE-8-Parlor Match. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wang. CASINO-Vaudeville. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Bulls and Bears.

DALY'S THEATRE—8:30—The Scarlet Letter. EDEN MUSEE—M. Guibal and Mile. Greville FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Puritania GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Sinbad GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The Plunger HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-Across the Potomac. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Squatter Sovereignty. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S:30-Magic. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Trip

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Captain Lettarbiair. PALMER'S THEATRE—S:15—Iolanthe.
POLO GROUNDS—3:45—Baseball.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—S:15—The Face in the Moon.

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Jane. STAR THEATRE-8.15 Lend Me Your Wife. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15 Candy. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-A Fair Rebel.

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#### Business Notices

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# New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Russian Government sent a note to the Porte warning the latter as to its relations with Bulgaria. — The official figures showed an increase in the number of cholera cases in Hamburg. === It was reported that Mr. Deacon had been pardoned. —— Kossuth wrote a letter declining to allow his two sons to visit Hungary.

Domestic.-Thirteen persons were killed and sevroad in Kansas in an effort to secure \$1,000,000 which was on board; four persons were killed and twenty-five injured in the wreck. --- The Grand Jury of Albany County found an indictmen against Labor Commissioner Peck. === The ses sion of the G. A. R. encampment began in Washington; Indianapolis was selected for next year's meeting. — "Mike" McDonald, the Democratic boss, of Chicago, was arrested, charged with attempting to bribe a Police Justice.

City and Suburban.-The Board of Health experts reported that Weinhagen and Knox had cholera; several new suspected cases were taken to the Reception Hospital and rigid precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were en forced in their homes. ==== Premiums were awarded at the New-Jersey State Fair A wave of Republican enthusiasm. === Winners at Gravesend: St. Felix, Parvenue, Chrysalis Recken, Kingston and Flavilla. Stocks quiet, without great change. In the last hour the anthracite coal stocks advanced rapidly, and they recorded final gains. The closing was de-cidedly heavy.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, possibly followed by showers; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 62 3-8.

According to Chief Engineer Fteley, there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the Croton watershed through the abatement of nuisances. This is, of course, good news to all New-Yorkers, but there is need of additional precautions and of greater vigilance in order to keep the water supply pure. The suggestion of the chief engineer that watchmen should be employed to prevent pollution of the sources of supply is clearly deserving of attention.

The anti-Peck men are keeping up the fight against the Commissioner of Labor Statistics with desperate energy. Pending the hearing in his case before a magistrate on the charge of destroying public documents, the Albany District-Attorney has carried the matter before the Grand Jury and secured the indictment of Mr. Peck on that identical charge. This is a remarkable piece of business, to say the least. The persecutors of Commissioner Peck are in danger of spoiling their case, if they have one, by the intemperance of their proceedings.

Two railway horrors are reported this morning-one with at least a dozen victims, most o whom were burned to death: the other with a record of four killed and twenty-five seriously hurt. In the latter case there appears to be substantial evidence that the track had been torn up by train-robbers; one of the most fiendish crimes that it is possible to conceive of. The collision on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad between a flying express and a freight train was caused, so far as is known. by inexcusable carelessness or disregard of orders on the part of the men in charge of the freight. The two trains came together with a terrific crash, and quickly spreading flames soon enveloped the wrecked cars, completing the work of death and destruction. An investigation will follow, of course. It ought not to be a farce in character and consequences.

It is an encouraging sign that our city offisials are turning their attention with serious-

ness to the consideration of a more rational method of ridding the city of its constantly accumulating refuse than by dumping it into the sea. The conference yesterday was only preliminary, and it would be unwise to build any large hopes upon it. But the subject is one that will bear investigation; and the more it is studied the plainer will it appear that the present practice is primitive, costly and wasteful. This material might be made to yield a good return to the city. The cremation of it would tend to promote the general health. To fill up our harbor and defile the neighboring beaches is a policy utterly foolish. It is time for a change.

The actual work of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was begun in good earnest yesterday. The conspicuous feature of the day was the address of Captain Palmer, the Commander-in-Chief: and only second in importance to that was the decision to hold the next annual encampment in Indianapolis. There is an earnest but friendly rivalry among several candidates who are ambitious to succeed Commander-in-Chief Palmer. The election to this important office will take place to-day. The reports of the various officers show the flourishing condition of this great order, which includes so many of the men who risked their lives for their country. In his address the retiring Commander-in-Chief reviewed the work of the year in an interesting way. That his office is not a sinecure is shown by the statement that in the performance of his duties since the Grand Army gathering in Detroit he has travelled nearly 40,000 miles.

THE BALLOT LAWS -- AN URGENT DUTY. The election laws which went into effect in 1890 were concededly a substantial improvement upon those which they superseded. They placed a wholesome check upon bribery and corruption at the polls, and they discouraged, if they did not abolish, the levying of extortionate assessments upon candidates. The most important of these laws were the Ballot-Reform act, so called, and the act relating to registration in the cities and in the country; and, although they accomplished good results, they were seen, when put in practice, to be defective in certain particulars. Accordingly, the Legislature of 1891 strengthened them by adopting the amendments-not all, but most of themwhich the election of 1890 under the new system had shown to be necessary. The number of days for registration in the country districts was reduced, the number of signatures required to make independent nominations was increased, the blank ballot was abolished, the grand aggregate of ballots to be printed was cut down, a provision was inserted regulating the disposition of marked ballots. These were the most important of the amendments made last year.

The Legislature of 1892 still further revised and amended the election laws. In a letter from Albany, which is printed on another page. attention is directed to one of these latest changes. We believe it will be the general opinion that it is a mistake. It will lead to the multiplication of candidates without a following, and the consequent multiplication of useless tickets in the hands of the voter. Ample provision had been made in the law as it was originally passed for the presentation of candidates, so that the excuse which the Beard of Statutory Revision offer, that they made the alteration upon which our correspondent comments so as not to prevent the creation of new political parties, is without point.

A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE took occasion to urge upon Republican leaders throughout the State the importance of familiarizing the rank and file of the party with the method of voting under the new law. The Vermont and Maine elections emphasize this advice. since in both States not a few votes were lost to the Republican ticket simply because those who ought to have east them were not quite sure just how to proceed. So it was in this State eral injured in a collision between passenger and freight to have on the Ft. Wayne road in Ohio.

Roubers wrecked a train on the Atchison

Roubers wrecked a train on the Atchison York which the Presidential ticket has a right to expect, for want of instructions to the voters This is a matter of very great importance, and it must receive the attention it deserves forth-We renew and urge again our suggestion that a school of ballot reform be established in every school district. Every elector should know just what he has to do before going to the polls.

Another point: The Election Code as it was passed last winter amends the laws in many particulars. Inspectors of election, watchers, poll-clerks and all other election officials ought to make sure, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties, that they fully understand the precise nature and significance of the modifications made by the Code. And they ought to set about acquiring full and precise knowledge at once. The course of events in this State during the year admonishes Republicans that the ballot-box.

### A POLICY OF REVOLUTION.

There are Free-Trade doctrinaires who contend that if the low tariff of Buchanan's term had remained in force until this day the coun try would have been more prosperous than it is at present. This is a purely speculative theory which cannot be demonstrated by practical experience. It is not grounded upon facts. but floats in the thin air of economic transcendentalism. The Republican party, when it became responsible in 1861 for National legislation and administration, had to meet the burdens of a costly war; and after Appointtox it had an enormous public debt to refund and pay off in large part. Without the tariff it would have been impossible either to save the Union or to discharge the bulk of the war debt. No Democratic theorist can venture to assert that the Protective system has not provided the resources of revenue required for the prosecution of a war of the first magnitude, and for achievements in debt-paying unexampled in history. Both the necessity for and the efficiency of the Protective system in these respects cannot be questioned. The Free Trader when he assumes that a low tariff if persevered in would have produced larger results merely begs the

question. He cannot prove his case. Protection has been our policy for thirty years. masses of American population are affected by order, an independent thinker, and a patriot the continuance of that system. It is now idle who had the courage of his convictions, by to conjecture what would have happened if newspapers which only a little while before had that their philanthropists could do nothing more there had been thirty years of low tariff in- called him all sorts of a cheap Jack, and broad-noble and useful than to establish numerous

in operation during that period, the results are positively known, and all the interests of the country are now bound up with it.

Now, what is it that the Democratic party asks the American people to do? It solicits the election of a President and Congress pledged by the Chicago platform to repeal the Protective Tariff and to substitute for it a purely revenue system of taxing imports. Starting with the assumption that Protection is an unconstitutional system of robbing the many for the benefit of the few, it purposes, if sustained by American public opinion as expressed in the elections of this year, to knock out the foundations upon which the whole fabric of National industry and prosperity has been built. Whatever trimmers here and there may say that they understand tariff reform to mean, the Chicago tariff plank will justify a Democratic Congress in enacting extreme legislation which will paralyze the business interests of the country and precipitate nothing less than a social revolution.

These are considerations which are powerfully influencing Americans who have conservative instincts. They perceive that the triumph of a party which proclaims a policy of economic revolution in its National platform will imperil the stability of all business interests and every workingman's chance of earning a living and getting on in the world. To reverse the tariff policy, to which all forms of industry and all invested interests have been adjusting themselves during thirty years, would be a supreme act of National folly at any time. To do this, when England after fifty years of Free Trade is passing through a terrible interval of depression and a Prime Minister has de clared that Cobden's theory has been carried too far, and that the results are highly unsatisfactory, would be an act of madness.

#### COLD FACTS ABOUT TIN-PLATE.

The Democrats with their usual fatuity have made the increased duties on tin-plate a test of the utility of the McKinley act. Two years ago they denounced that section of the new "the crowning monstrosity" of the sum of "all the abominations of class legislation"; and to this day they have not ceased to condemn as unworthy of credence all evidence of the establishment of factories, the rapid introduction of the industry, and the improvement of manufacturing processes by which the price will inevitably be reduced. Their conduct respecting tin-plate has not been in any sense exceptional. Whenever an attempt has been made to introduce any industry through the agency of Protection the leaders of the Democratic party have united in declaring that it could not be done. Nevertheless, hundreds of industries have been successfully established in this way, and tin-plate is no exception to the

We invite the attention of our Democratic adversaries to some expert testimony on this subject, which they cannot reject on the ground that it comes from a partisan source. This is the article on tin-plate which we reprint from The American Architect and Building News' on another page. The high authority of that journal can now be given for the statement that the industry has passed its experimental stage, that every grade and quality of tin and terne plate is now in the market of American manufacture, and that the domestic output already proves that the question of meeting the entire demand of the home market is only a matter of the time required for the building and equipment of mills. We ask our Repub ican friends to cut out that article and to read it to any controversial Democrat who ventures to bubble about "tin-plate" liars. If additional expert testimony is wanted it can be found in Trinune Extra No. 116 ("The Tariff and Wages"), in the account given of the American industry by J. H. Rogers, a Welsh tin-plate manufacturer, and published in "The London Iron and Steel Trades Journal" of July 16.

## "COMMONPLACE MEN" ADMITTED.

We congratulate Mr. Meyer, of Brooklyn Wait a minute, now, men and brethren on the other side. We do not congratulate him on his change of politics. What we do congratulate him on is the fact that the superior persons who have had Mr. Cleveland in charge for several years, and who effected his nomination for the third time to the breakage of all precedent and the intense disgust of the very ordi nary and commonplace persons who run the machinery and do the work of the party, have decided on due deliberation to let him in. The Evening Post" announced the decision in its Wednesday's issue. It says he is a "corner grocer" and a "commonplace" person. but, on the whole, under the circumstances, it is willing that he should come in and vote for Cleveland, only it wants him to do it quietly, without making any fuss about it or disturbing in any way the devotions of the superior they cannot afford to take any chances with persons who sit on the front seats worshipping at the shrine of the Great Man who "never was on land or sea." And it is willing, too, that he should bring in other "commonplace men" on the same ticket, if only they will slide quietly into their places-common places-and make no noise. Mr. Meyer and all "commonplace men" are to be congratulated upon this recognition of them by the superior persons who have, or have had, Mr. Cleveland in charge, It isn't anything to go wild over, to be sure, but, considered in all its bearings, the decision that "commonplace men" will be permitted to vote for Mr. Cleveland is a sign of progress. It is really a step in advance of admitting the people of Eastern Massachusetis to a rear view of Mr. Cleveland fishing in Buzzard's Bay with 'hell-grummets'' for bait.

Mr. Meyer, it is perhaps proper to observe, was once a Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. "The Evening Post" opposed him -not on political grounds; perish the thought that "The Post" would permit itself to be influenced by political considerations in a municipal election, but-because he was a "commonplace man," a "corner grocer," and altogether a ridiculous person. For some reason, not necessarily for the reasons advanced by "The Post"-possibly because he did not get votes enough-he was defeated. It sometimes happens to a man who goes through this trying experience that he becomes desperate, and with sore reproaches and vigorous upbraidings of All the business interests of the country are the party that tried to elect him and failed, adjusted to it. A thousand forms of domestic plunges wildly over into the party that tried manufacturing have been protected and de- to defeat him and succeeded. For some reaveloped under it. Ten millions of aliens have son, this or some other, Mr Meyer decided to been brought from Europe and supplied with go over to the Democratic party, and made remunerative employment under the stimulative public announcement of the fact. Any other effects of a tariff policy markedly favorable to year he might have done this with absolute the investment of capital in home industries. assurance that he would find the doors open The working population has become accus- and be received with a "Hi! Hi!!" And, in tomed to a scale of wages and to a manner of fact, as it was, a number of impulsive Demoliving distinctly superior to the conditions cratic newspapers of the low-down sort, that which are known in Europe. Foreign com- care nothing for their associations so long as merce, domestic trade, moneyed investments they get the votes, did make quite a little and industrial occupation have been regulated hurral over what they called his "conversion." by the Protective system for a generation. All So that he enjoyed the felicity of seeing himthe conditions of the life and progress of the self described as a statesman of rather high

stead of Protection. The high tariff has been ly intimated that free institutions were pretty near a failure when it came to nominating his kind of men for office. Still he was not by any means out of the woods. The sickening doubt remained whether, after all, "The Evening Post" and the best thinkers would let him

The doubt was resolved on Wednesday, when

"The Evening Post," after deliberation, stated

that, although he was a "corner grocer," and

though his nomination for Mayor was "gro-

tesquely absurd," and though "there is nothing

in the statement of his political views which

he has just made to alter the impression that

he is nothing more than a good-natured, wellmeaning individual, with no more capacity for the Mayoralty than tens of thousands of voters in this city possess"-nothwithstanding all this, the very commonplaceness of the man lends a certain importance to his change of base and the reasons he gives for supporting Cleveland are likely to have weight with a good many of the commonplace men who so heartily supported him for Mayor last year." This is not an enthusiastic welcome, to be sure. but it lets Mr. Meyer in. Not only that, but it opens the door to all the "commonplace men" who voted for him for Mayor. Not overwhelmingly cordial, but really gracious and condescending. And now that it is known that The Evening Post" is willing they should come in, what a rush of "commonplace men" there

is a kind of undertone in the article quoted mildly suggestive of the propriety of their coming in without any fuss and without giving any reasons for it. This is a great year, though, for "commonplace men"!

will be into the Cleveland ranks! Still, there

CROP REPORTS JUSTIFIED BY RESULTS. The Agricultural Department of the Govern-

ment does not maintain that absolute infallibility can be attained through the human agencies employed in crop reporting, but it has been very widely censured where it was not in error. Mr. Dodge, the veteran statistician of the Department, has addressed a letter to Senator Allison correcting some of these misrepresentations which is highly effective. It shows, first, that no premature publication of the reports has ever been made, although statements of that sort are circulated almost every month by disappointed speculators, or by persons who attempt to get money by professing to have advance information. The statements which Senator Vest made in regard to coton reports are shown to be erroneous; the Department never said there was over-production of 2,000,-000 bales a year, but that the over-production had been 2,000,000 bales in two years, and of that statement the current record of stocks in sight now gives conclusive proof.

In reply to the argument that crop reports tend to depreciate farm products, it is shown that for years past the current estimates of the Department have been lower and more conservative than those of State officials, and lower than estimates commonly accepted by buyers and that speculation, and not the official report ing, has been the cause of depression in prices. In reply to the Senator from Arkansas, who asserted that the tobacco estimate of 1886 was extremely misleading, Mr. Dodge quotes from official reports showing that the controversy was actually about the estimates in 1887, that the surprising reduction of yield in Kentucky foreshadowed by the reports was strikingly sustained by the final returns of Kentucky asessors, and that the result was a really won derful vindication of the methods of the De partment. Further, in answer to the charge that the census of 1870 showed an acreage in crops smaller than the bureau estimated, the Department states that no areas of any kind were reported by the census of 1870. Finally the remarkable decrease in the reported Minnesota production of hay is shown to result from a separation of hay and grasses, which was duly

stated in the report, but overlooked by critics. THE TRIBUNE has always maintained that the crop reports of the Department were, as a rule, immeasurably more trustworthy than any estimates prepared by local boards, or commeral bodies, or speculative journals, and that their accuracy in most cases has been surprisingly vindicated by results. In some instances the Department has made errors, as is inevitable. But its conscientious fidelity has been abundantly proved, as well as the superiority of its information in nearly all intances and branches to that obtained from any other source.

### CIVILIZATION AND SOAP.

The cholera outbreak, now happily becomng a thing of the past so far as this country is concerned, has impressed anew on all in telligent persons the paramount importance of cleanliness. That it is the greatest of what may be called the physical virtues no argument is needed to prove. The philosopher who said that the advance of civilization in any community can be measured by the amount of soan t uses, not only gave soap a first-class advertisement, but he uttered a comprehensive truth. The soap gauge of progress, if we may be allowed to put the matter in such a homely fashion, may be too commonplace to have at tracted the attention of those who never speak except through the folio pages of a ponderous tome, but it is a pretty accurate index of our development from savagery all the same. And indged by it, Americans have no cause to feel ashamed when compared with some of their neighbors.

If cleanliness and civilization go hand in hand then the oldest civilizations ought to exhibit the most advanced types of cleanliness. But, as a matter of fact, just the opposite is the case. The uncleanliness of some of the old Asiatic civilizations cannot be described without offending delicate susceptibilities. The same thing is perhaps even more true of certain populations in Europe. It is a sad fact that even the elevating precepts of religion do not fways induce physical cleanliness, even when they result in a high type of moral cleanness. John Wesley's dictum that "cleanliness is next to godliness" would fail to receive the assent of a vast number of godly men in all the older nations of the world. In answer to all this it will not avail to say

that the most favored elements in every civilized country have the same standard of cleanliness. The fact is not denied, and does not do away with the other fact. It is not simply because of his occasional bluff and bluster that the Briton, travelling on the Continent, is popularly dubbed a "mad Englishman," but be cause, no matter what else he leaves behind, he will carry his "tub" along with him. Such devotion to cleanliness is inconceivable to many of the people he meets, and they naturally look upon it as the wild whim of a lunatic. The Continent of Europe has many monuments of art, education, piety and charity of which it may well be proud. And Americans do well to visit them, even though in some cases their uncleanly surroundings are a severe shock to our nerves, which are not accustomed to such products of a ripe civilization. But what some nations of Europe most need to-day is the opportunity to learn the elementary laws of hy-

giene and cleanliness, and we are convinced

institutions where these things would be taught. Moreover, if immigration from Europe to this country is to continue, it might be worth the while of American patriots to take part in such a work.

Evidences of Democratic harmony continue to ecumulate with gratifying rapidity. The love borne toward each other by Mr. Peck and Mr. E. Ellery Anderson has only lately been made manifest, while the fond affection of the Hill men for Mr. Cleveland was touchingly expressed last week by General Siekles. It would be unkind in us to lay open to the gaze of a cruel and cynical world the tender bond which unites in a beautiful friendship those two shining lights of the Democratic campaign, Messrs. Sheehan and Harrity, so we will not refer to it, but we may, perhaps, be excused for calling attention to the soothing words uttered in Brooklyn by Senator Hill. What balm for the distressed soul of the mild-mannered Mugwump they must be! "There is no place," he said, "in honorable American politics for the political guerillas who do not attach themselves to either of the great political armies, but who, while swearing fealty to neither, fight first upon one side and then on the other." Could anything be better tended to promote harmony, and to cause the "Anti-Snappers" to weep for joy?

There is great activity at the present time among Republicans in this city, as is manifested by the large number of meetings held and the great degree of interest and enthusiasm aroused. The Republican County Committee is now laying its plans for a big meeting which will be held next week in the Cooper Union, where so many notable political demonstrations have taken place in the past. The Republicans of New-York City are bound to do their duty in this campaign. They are full of fervor and genuine zeal, which will increase as the time for voting draws near.

The President charges the Democratic party with the intention to "enact a tartif law without any regard to its effects upon wages or the capital invested in our great industries," Expressed in this form, the assertion is simply a piece of electioneering bounce, unworthy of the occasion.—(London Chronicle, sept. 7.

A calm statement of fact, based upon the re jection by a two-thirds vote of the tariff plank reported by the Platform Committee to the Chicago Convention, is coarsely described in England "clectioneering bounce." Mr. Cleveland's friends in the English press are unusually reckless this year.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association is still on deck, and has resumed its warfare against nuisances that befoul the city. The present is certainly a good time to appeal to the Board of Health and the city authorities generally to suppress these offensive places. Public sentiment i aroused as it has not often been on the subject of the cleanliness of the city, and the time to strike is when the iron is hot. The Ladies' Health Protective Association has done much good work in the past. May it do still more in the future!

The "campaign of education" in Connecticut is getting on swimmingly. Through the efforts of the "State Democratic Club," which meets every once in a while and has a dinner and listens to ome very uplifting remarks from its president, Mr. Simion E. Baldwin, two delusions that had taken quite a hold on the minds of some members of the party remote from tidewater have been in a great measure dispelled. Democrats in Windham County are slowly finding out that it is not Ed" Cleveland who is running for President, and able-bodied orators on fast horses are chasing up and down the Naugatuck Valley and parts of Litchfield County correcting the prevailing error that "Billy" Stevenson is running for Vice-Presi-Germany is not above learning from the United

States. It has just secured two models of our stal cars, made one-sixth of the size of the regplar car, and they have been placed in the Postal Museum at Berlin. The Postoffice Department has received from Berlin a grateful acknowledge-ment of the courtesy of the United States in the natter, with a statement that Germans will now be able to understand clearly the postal arrangements of this country, and also get an idea of the great development of the postal service here. The expense of making the model cars was borne by our Postoffice Department, which would be pleased, of course, to see American ideas on the subject introduced abroad. In connection with this it is worth while to recall that it is by a mutual rrangement between the Governments at Washington and Berlin that mails are now assorted at sea on the German mail-carrying steamships.

The official opening of the railroad from Jaffa on the seacoast to Jerusalem took place this week in the presence of the Ottoman and consular authorities. The line has been built by a French company, and its terminus is on the west of the road to Bethlehem, about half a mile distant from the Holy City. Luckily the Temple site, with Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives, lies on the opposite side of Jerusalem, hence the pious meditations of the nineteenth century pilgrims are not likely to be disturbed by the noise of the railroad when visiting the scenes so intimately associated with the foundation of Christianity.

### PERSONAL.

Professor Heliprin, the eminent naturalist who was charge of the expedition sent up on the Kite to oring Lieutenant Peary's party back from McCormack's Day, is down in the Philadelphia directory as a music teacher." "The Record" of that city says: music teacher." The mystery of this masquerade as a music teacher eems to lie in the fact that the professor is an expert clanist. When the name-gatherer called at his North the fact that the twories which most engrous of the fact that the twories which most engrossed the professor's mind were some old fossil teeth of monsters who wandered along the silurian shore, or played in the jurassle sand. The centennial of the consecration of the Rev.

Thomas John Claggett as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland was celebrated in Baltimore last Sunday night with a special service in the Church of St.

A plece of tapestry representing General John A. Logan rallying the Union troops at Atlania has been hung in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington and will be exhibited elsewhere in that city this week. The scene is said to be vividly presented. A Washington lady, Miss E. Jane Stearns, made the tapestry.

Mrs. Morton, according to "The Washington Post," s thinking of going abroad for a short frip before the winter social season opens. The same authority mentions a report that the Vice-President's family will not return to Washington this season, but will go to New-York, where, before the expiration of another to New-York, where, before the expiration of another year, they will build an elegant residence on upper Fifth-ave. Miss Edith Morion will be introduced to society this season. Three distinguished musicians will aid in the dedi-

ation of the new Bechstein Concert Hall, in Berlin, early in October. Dr. von Bulow gives a piano recital one day, playing several new works by Brahms. The latter composer takes part himself on the following day, while on the third day Rubinstein plays the plano and conducts the performances of a sextet for wind instruments which he has composed. Mr. Dawes's chair in the Senate will probably be

sought only by Messrs. Lodge and Crapo. Speaker Carrett, of the Massachusetts Legislature, who has been considered a candidate, virtually withdraws by indorsing Mr. Crapo editorially in "The Boston

Bishop Doane, of Albany, to whom Bishop Seymour, of Connecticut, recently addressed a pamphlet which attacked Eishop Brooks, of Massachusetts, was in Boston about a week ago, and while there he said, in reply to an inquiry, that he did not intend to take any notice of the document.

James B. Francis, who died in Boston last Sunday at the age of seventy-seven, was one of the oldest ydranile engineers in the country, and one of the ablest in his profession. His home was Lowell, and ne had gone to Boston for a surgical operation, to which his strength did not prove equal. He was for fifty years in the employ of the owner of the canals and locks along the derrimae River, but in 1884 consequences to serve actively, although he remained a consulting engineer for those enterprises. He was frequently employed on special problems in other parts of the country, and was one of the experts sent

to Johnstown to investigate the causes of the great

Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, who was Congressman from the Hd Connecticut District twenty years ago, is being talked about seriously for a fresh nomination to that office this year. He is one of the best known and strongest of the older Republicans in the Nutmeg State.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The action of the Archbishop of Canterbury in approving the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sunday is bitterly denounced by English Sab-batarians, some of whom declare that he is no

A Boy's Composition.—Wunst ther was a preche and he got onto a ship and he saled and saled and saled and bime by he come near a liand and when he come near the liand a big storm come up and it blode and blode and blode and the precher and all the peeple on the ship thought they was gon to git drownded and a little bird got blode of the liand and tride to git onto the ship but evry time he tride to git onto the ship the ship leaned over the other way and the little bird got left but he didnt set down in the water and cry he just kept peggin away and be little bird out of the sale and a saler went up and got the little bird out of the sale and giv him some bred and water and bime by when the storm blode away the sun come out and the ship come to land and the precher and all the peepel was gind and the bird flude away.

"Morel.—If you don't git what you want first jest you keep peggin away and youl git it bime by."

—(Forest and Stream.

A physician says that by laying the head flat over a table the circulation is so increased that the brain works easily and rapidly. And therefore he recom-mends this attitude to all writers. In the good old bibulous six-bottle days in England, writers occasionally followed this recipe, but with a slight variation They laid their head under the table.

PUMPKIN PIE.

When "melancholy days" come round and leaves get brown and red.
When corn is shocked, and when you add a blanket to
your bed. apples, pared and quartered, are set in the sua to dry,
This is the time you smack your lips and think of
pumpkin ple.

This pumpkin ple 's a tempting dish to almost any cet and tender, luscious (yum) and then withal so stir up eggs and milk and spice and sugar-Oh, my

eye! And then you add the pumpkin and that makes the pumpkin pic.—(Brandon Banner. There is a colored couple in Camden, N. J., who have thirty-two children, all of whom are alive

Beggar—Can you give me 10 cents, sir! Hayen's are anything for a week.

Gentleman—Why, I saw you eating in a restaurant not an hour ago.

Beggar—When I said I hadn't ate anything for a week I meant next week.—(Boston Transcript. In a certain Georgia school when a girl misspells a

word, the boy who spells it correctly is allowed to kiss her. And the question is, Does this arrange-ment improve the spelling of the boys or the girls in the school? He-Miss Emma. I love you. May I ask your arents for their permission to lead you to the alter she-Certainly.

And do you think they will give their consent?

"Of course they will. I have trained them to be obedient from my youth up."—(Texas Siftings.

This is a good time to remark that the bleached panges of commerce are not hospital sponges cleaned, as so many unthinking people suppose. The sponges used in hospitals are now generally burned. The white sponges are simply bleached. Only the finest and best selected for blenching, and these are placed in a bath of diluted hydrochloric acid with a little hyposulphite of soda. Left in this mixture a few ours, the sponge becomes as white as snow, though the process is not generally carried so far, a light hade of yellow or straw color selling more readily

than the white. "You see," he explained to the ingenuous young thing, as he showed her the wishbone, "you take hold here, and I'll take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull, and when it breaks the one who has the biggest part of it will have his or her wish some time." "But I don't know what to wish for." she protested. "Oh, you can think of something." he said. "No, I can't," she replied; "I can't think of anything I want very much." "But wo mustn't spoil the fun that way," he exclaimed; "I'll wish for you." "Will you, really!" she asked. "Why, ye, if you can't—" "Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wishbone," she interrupted with a glad smile; "you can have me."—(Boston Heraki.

"Grover Cleveland," is the given name of the seven-year-old leader of a company of infant Free-Traders in Chicago just arrested for breaking into freight cars and carrying off the contents. The bandit chief was rejeased by the court, but several of his retainers were bound over to await the action

Amenities of the Theatre,—"Wair, oh wair is my Virr-gin-ia" shrieked Roscius Wallack Duffy, the non-pareit bainstorming tragedian, as he stood behind the scenes waiting for his cue.

"Out 'ere on the stage, you bat-eyed ham," said a vulgar fellow in the gallery, as he seized a tired rutabaga in one hand. "An' you know she is, only you drseent come out and show yuhse'f."—(Chicago News Record.

IN CONVENTION AND ON THE STUMP.

MR. COCKRAN'S GREATEST SPEECH AND HIS OTHER SPEECHES. Democratic voters are listening with interest these

ays to Mr. Bourke Cockran's eloquent appeals in behalf of Mr. Cleveland. We commend to their attention also Mr. Cockran's great speech to the Chicago onvention, declaring what he and his fellow-delegates from New-York knew and felt concerning Mr. Cleveland and the men who were about to succeed in nominating him a third time for President. Here, for example, are some of Mr. Cockran's most suggestive

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:
Our state being threatened with an invasion, and the
invading force being of our political household, my
associates in the delegation have asked me to present
to this convention before it proceeds to take final
action upon the great question now before it, a plain,
quiet, friendly statement of the political conditions
of our State.

Mr. Chairman, let me say to this convention, in a spirit of entire candor and in the same spirit of friendly discussion in which I hope to continue and conclude, that it is not surprising to me that Mr. Cleveland should be popular in other States. It is not surprising to me, above all, that he should be popular in Republican States.

In the State of New-York for four years the forces that have invoked his (Cleveland's) name, the men who have assumed to speak of the Cleveland Democracy, are the men over whose prestrate bodies the Democratic party has been compelled to march to victory.

The distinguished gentleman from New-Jersey who proposed the name of Mr. Cleveland, and some of the gentlemen who seconded the nonlination, seem to have reached the impression that the business of the Demo-cratic party is to officer its convention, shape its policies and name its candidates in order to please an element that despises our party and derides its history and professes superiority to it.

Well, the people were not up to the Cleveland standard (n. 1838), but they were up to the Democratio standard (Hill) by 20,000 majority. Ever since he vacated his office, the ex-Cabinet Minister who lived in the state of New-York, with one exception—and he was too busy to attend to politics—every Federal office—holder who drew sulary from the Federal Treasary during his administration was arrayed against us in the same Mugwamp opposition which had for its aim and its purpose the turning over of the State of New-York to the Republikan party unless the Democracy would pay blackmail to the Mugmumps.

Mr. Cleveland is popular in Republican States because his Democracy is not offensive to Republicans. I believe he is a man of the most extraordinary popularity on every day of the year except one, and that election day. It is a popularity which may be described as tumultuous, but it is not calculated to produce votes. It is calculated to produce extension of the months before the convention, and disappointment for four years after.

MR. MORTON TO THE VETERANS. From The Boston News.

The speech of welcome of Vice-President Morton was a model of its kind. It touched the heart and drew the veterans nearer together. COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. CLEVELAND!

From The Hartford Courant.

From The Hartford Courant.

It is the deliberate judgment of "The New-York World," publicly expressed, that Mr. Hill's speech is "the ablest, the clearest, the most accurate and vote-winning statement and defense of the Democratio position upon the tariff that has yet been made, or is itsely to be made, in this campaigm." Isn't this a little unlind and disrespectful to the gentleman now at work in his study at Gray Gables upon a statement and defense of the position in question?

SOLICITUDE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE. From The Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

Prom The Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

The prayers of the people, regardless of party, will ascend for the early recovery of this gentle woman, who has borne so well her part as the first hady of the land. A Christian from her carllost days; a wife and mother who filled all the stations assigned her by a gracious Providence, from the early struggles of her husband as a briefless attorney in Indianapolis; through the career of her helpmate as a soldier, a Senator and finally to the pinnale of his well-earned fame as President of the United States—Caroline Scott Harrison has been a leader, and an honor, too, in every circle in which she moved. May her days yet be long in the land.